

shipped and transported from the State of California into the State of Washington, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled, in part, "Tonic Remedy This wine has long been used by Invalids as a remedy for Chronic Diseases, Nervous System, Blood, Stomach, Kidney Troubles and Rheumatism. * * * Prepared by Dr. Yan Nin Tong, Canton, China."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the label failed to bear a statement showing the quantity or proportion of alcohol present, and in that the therapeutic claims on said label were false and fraudulent.

On January 9, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7010. Adulteration and misbranding of tomato catsup. U. S. * * * v. 221 Cases of Tomato Catsup. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 9283. I. S. Nos. 9428-p, 5502-r. S. No. C-922.)

On September 4, 1918, the United States attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 221 cases, each containing 24 bottles of tomato catsup, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Superior, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped on November 13, 1917, by the Brooks Tomato Products Co., Collinsville, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Wisconsin, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "St. Clair Brand Tomato Catsup. * * * Mfgd. by Brooks Tomato Products Co., Collinsville, Ill."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that it was an imitation of tomato catsup, and was offered for sale and sold under the distinctive name of tomato catsup, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not tomato catsup, but consisted largely of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance, and the statements borne on the label were false and misleading, and calculated to deceive and mislead purchasers thereof.

On May 17, 1919, the said Brooks Tomato Products Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and execution of a good and sufficient bond, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7011. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. * * * v. Crescent Cotton Oil Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs. (F. & D. No. 9300. I. S. No. 9152-m.)

On April 15, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Crescent Cotton Oil Co., a corporation, Memphis, Tenn., alleging shipment by